

GEL'MAN, N.L., inzh.; BELOBRZHESKIY, N.A., inzh.; MUSATOV, T.P., inzh.;  
SOROKA, I.F., inzh.

Time intervals between repairs. Elek. sta. 36 no.9:74-76 S '65.  
(MIFA 18:9)

1. Rostovskoye rayonnoye upravleniye energeticheskogo khozyaystva  
(for Gel'man, Belobrzheskiy). 2. Glavnoye upravleniye energeti-  
cheskogo khozyaystva Donetskogo basseyna (for Musatov, Soroka).

MUSIYKO, D.K. (Donetskaya oblast'); KHAMZIN, Kh.Kh. (Sterlitamak);  
PRIVEN, R.A.; GEL'MAN, N.L. (Zhmerinka); PRESMAN, A.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Editor's mail. Mat. v shkole no.3:81-86 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Mathematics—Problems, exercises, etc.)

22(1)17

SOV/177-58-1-16/25

AUTHOR: Gel'man, N.M., Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Corps

TITLE: The Role of the Garrison Hospital in Raising the Level of the Military Physician's Clinical Training  
(Rol' garnizonnogo gosptalya v povyshenii urovnya klinicheskoy podgotovki voyskovykh vrachey)

PERIODICAL: Voenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 1, pp 68-70  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author criticizes the fact that military physicians under training, sent to military hospitals, are being used as additional working units instead of being trained for higher qualifications. He stresses the need to replenish hospital libraries with modern medical literature and considers ward duty, twice a month, good practical training for future military physicians.

Card 1/1

OSTROVSKIY, D.N.; GEL'MAN, N.S.

Oxidative phosphorylation on bacterial membranes of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*. *Biokhimiya* 30 no.4:772-777 J1-Ag '65.  
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

GEL'MAN, N. S. and A. OPARIN

"Formation of Purin Bases in Germinating Wheat Seeds," Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR, vol 64, No. 1, 1946.

B-2077, 9 Mar 48

GELMAN, N. S.

"Dehydrates of the Ripening and Germinating Grain of Wheat." Thesis for degree of Candi. Biological Sci. Sub 13 May 49, Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR

Summary #2, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

GEL'MAN, N. S.

"Dehydration of Wheat Shoots," Biokhimiya, vol. 14, No. 1, 1949.

Inst. Biochem. im A. N. Bakh, Acad. Sci. USSR





CA

112

Dehydrogenases in higher plants. N. S. Golman.  
*Trudy Sverdlovsk. Biol. (Advances in Siberian Biol.)*  
No. 412-28(1954).—A review with 70 references.  
Julian F. Smith

*Polany 11-0*

Comparative characterization of respiratory enzymes of sprouts of rice and wheat. A. I. Opazin and N. S. Gel'man (A. N. Nakh-Murshom. Inst., Moscow). *Russkaya Zhur.* *Abd. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, No. 11, 7-10 (1951). The respiration of sprouts and rootlets as well as the rate of oxidation of aq. exts. from them is more intense in wheat than in rice. While the reductive enzymes of these plants are comparable in live tissues, there are differences that appear upon destruction of the tissues: the activity of wheat dehydrogenase is repeated more than in that of rice, which can be explained by the ab-

sence of tannins in rice. Both plants contain dehydrogenase of glutamic and succinic acids. The oxidative system of rice contains the cytochrome-cytochrome oxidase system which is much more active than in that of wheat. The adaptation of rice sprouts to lowered content of O in the atm. can be explained by the higher activity of metal-contg. systems of the cytochrome type, which under such unfavorable conditions can lead the necessary quantities of atm. O. (I. M. Koshapoff)

Dehydrogenases of wheat grain. N. S. Gel'man (A. N. Bakht. Khimich. Inst., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 27:100, 1982. (1982) Nauk S.S.S.R., Sbornik 1, 17-20 (1981).—During sprouting of wheat grain the activity of dehydrogenases rises, while during ripening the phenomenon is reversed. Coenzyme appears to be newly formed during sprouting stages. Dehydrogenation of substrates appears to be the 1st phase of respiration of ripening grain and young sprouts. In the sprout and endosperm of a sprouting grain, as well as in the ripening wheat grain, there is a single primary dehydrogenase with a coenzyme of the yeast coenzyme type. The active propn. of such coenzyme has been isolated from 2-day sprouts according to the technique of Sumner, *et al.* (C.A. 61, 3682g), although the product has not been purified extensively. It can bind itself with the apodehydrogenase of the sprout and endosperm as well as with the apodehydrogenase of yeast. Binding of sprouts in contact with air serves to inactivate the dehydrogenase quite rapidly; their activity is vitally connected with integrity of cellular structure. Such inactivation can be explained to a large extent by direct reaction of coenzyme and apoenzyme with tannins and quinones having relatively high oxidation-reduction potential. The tannins of new sprouts are formed during sprouting and their biosynthesis occurs *in situ* in the sprouts; endosperms contain quite low levels of these substances. G. M. Kovalchuk

OPARIN, A.I.; SISAKYAN, N.M.; GEL'MAN, N.S.

Contribution to the history of plant biochemistry in the U.S.S.R. Trudy  
Inst.ist.est. 4:236-266 '52. (MLBA 6:7)

(Botanical chemistry)

KRETOVICH, V. I., GELMAN, N. S.

Palladin, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1859-1922

Vladimir Ivanovich Palladin; 30th anniversary of his death. Vest. AN SSSR 21, No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 ~~xi952~~, Uncl.

CPARIN, A. I.; GELMAN, V. S.

Botany - Physiology

Problem of the relation between respiration and processes of synthesis in plants. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 85, No. 6, 1952.


9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 195<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, Uncl.

GEL' MAN, V.S.

7

1 Localization of enzymes in the cells of *Magnusi* frag-  
ment by means of ultrasonic waves. A. I. Gurev, N. S.  
Golman, and I. E. P. (A. N. Bakhtin, Moscow, and  
Moscow, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhurnal Akad.  
Nauk S.S.S.R.* 66, 673-6 (1954). Culture suspensions of  
*E. magnus* were subjected to ultrasonic waves at 740 kc.  
which, in a few min., led to release of intracellular matter  
into the suspension medium ( $H_2O$ ). The treatment lowered  
both respiration and fermentation ability of the organisms;  
the former by 85-90% in 15 min. The enzymes themselves,  
dissolved in the yeast liquor are not affected by the treat-  
ment. When the filtered solids were concd. and dried with  
 $Me_2CO-Et_2O$ , the invertase activity was found to be very  
high as was the dehydrogenase activity. Cytochrome  
oxidase is sensitive to ultrasound. O. M. Koshlapov.

[10.3]



GEL'MAN, N. S.

USSR/Biology - Biochemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Oparin, A. I. Academician; Gel'man, N. S. and El'piner, I. E.

Title : Discovery of invertin in *Saccharomyces Globosus* 349 with the aid of ultrasonic waves

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 2, 293 - 295, July 1954

Abstract : Experimental data are presented on the discovery of invertin (yeast enzyme) in *Saccharomyces Globosus* 349, the activity of which becomes evident after the effect of the ultrasonic waves resulting in partial escape of the cellular content into the surrounding solution. Five references. Drawing.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Biophysics and the A. N. Bakh Institute of Biochemistry

Submitted : May 15, 1954



GEL'MAN, N. S.

USSR/Biology - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 28/45

Authors : Oparin, A. I., Academician; Gel'man, N. S.; and Zhukova, I. G.

Title : Effect of nutritious medium on the carbohydrate composition of yeast and its fermentation activity

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/4, 593-596, Dec 1, 1954

Abstract : The effect of the nutritious medium on the carbohydrate composition of *Saccharomyces globosus* 349 and *Saccharomyces paradoxus* 37 yeasts and the fermentation activity of the latter, was investigated. The results obtained are tabulated. Five references: 4-USSR and 1-USA (1949-1954). Table; drawing.

Institution : ...

Submitted : September 24, 1954

GEL'MAN, N. S.

USSR/ Biology

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 16/25

Authors : Deborin, G. A., Cand. of Chem. Sc., and Gel'man, N. S., Cand. of Biol. Sc.

Title : At the Biological Sciences Department of the Acad. of Sc., USSR

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 25/12, 78-79, Dec 1955

Abstract : Briefs are presented from the lecture by the renowned Danish Biologist, Prof. H. Holter, on the subject of, "Absorption of Liquids by Amebia," held in Moscow on Oct. 12, 1955.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

GELMAN, N.S.

1938. Influence of change of structure in bacterial protoplasts upon respiration and the uptake of labelled glycine. A. I. Ovarin, N. S. Gelman, and I. G. Zhukova Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., 1955, 166, 1636-1638; Referat. Zh. biol. Khim., 1956, Abstr. No. 12463. — It was found that a decrease in the concn. of sucrose in the reaction mixtures during action upon the *Micromoccus lysodicticus* cells of lysozyme leads to a disintegration of the protoplasts liberated as a result of the dissolving of the cell envelopes. The respiration of the protoplasts is suppressed less during the rapid disturbance of their structure (in lysis in a more concn. sol. of sucrose) than is the uptake of labelled  $^{14}\text{C}$  on the carboxyl group of glycine. With greater disintegration of protoplasts the respiratory coefficient fell from 0.85 to 0.50, which indicates a disturbance of certain links in the respiratory process. The total nitrogen and nucleic phosphorus content of the protoplasts diminished when the disintegration of their structure was very great. The output of protoplasts when the disintegration of their structure was considerable fell to 10% of all cells. (Russian) C. C. BARNARD

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GEL'MAN, N.S.; ZENKEVICH, G.D.; SISAKYAN, N.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor;  
OPAYIN, A.I., akademik, redaktor; KHRUSHCHOV, G.K., redaktor;  
GRINKEL', P.A., professor, redaktor; GAYSHINOVICH, A.Ye., kandidat  
biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SIDKINA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskii  
redaktor

[Biochemistry of plants; a bibliography of Russian literature, 1738-1952] Biokhimiia rastenii; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' otechestvennoi literatury, 1738-1952. Sost. N.S.Gel'man i G.D.Zenkevich. Otv. red. N.M.Sisakian. Moskva, 1956. 394 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sisakyan, Khrushchov)  
(Bibliography--Botanical chemistry)

GEL'MAN, N.S.

1/ Cleavage of sucrose by maltase in yeast cells. K. V. Rozakov, N. B. Gel'man, and O. G. Raevskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 111, 1389-90 (1956).—Tests with *Spizhromyces paradoxus*, *S. chevalieri*, *S. chadali*, *S. heterogenicus*, *S. globosus*, and *S. praetioserdovi* in 6% sucrose medium showed fermentation proceeding with all these species, with *S. paradoxus*, *S. chevalieri*, and *S. globosus* being most active. The yeast cells were shown to contain active maltase and invertase, the latter being present in the above 3 species but not in the others. Thus maltase can be apparently adapted by the yeast to fermentation of sucrose. The *S. globosus* used in the work was specially adapted to sucrose and did not ferment maltose. O. M. Kozolapoff.

OPARIN, A.I.; GEL'MAN, N.S.; ZHUKOVA, I.G.

Relation of the incorporation of labeled glycine and the increase in protein nitrogen content to the structural conditions of bacterial protoplasts [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.1/2:399-409 (MLA 10:7) Ja-F '57.

1. Institut biokhimiia im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(MICROCOCCLUS, metabolism,  
lysodeikticus, eff. of labeled glycine incorporation &  
protein nitrogen on structure of protoplasts (Rus))  
(NITROGEN, metabolism,  
Micrococcus lysodeikticus, eff. of labeled glycine  
incorporation & protein nitrogen on structure of  
protoplasts (Rus))  
(GLYCINE, metabolism,  
same)

GELMAN N. S.  
GELMAN, N. S. (Moscow, USSR)

"Some Enzymatic Activities in Protoplasts and Ghosts of *M. lysodeikticus*,"

Paper submitted at IV International Congress of Biochemistry, 1 - 6 Sep 1958,  
Vienna, Austria

Inst. Biochem., M. A. N. Baku, Moscow.

OPARIN, A.I., GEL'MAN, N.S., ZHUKOVA, I.G., LUK'YANOVA, M.A.

Interrelation of the enzyme activity of the di- and tricarboxylic acid cycle and the proteoplast structure of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* [with summary in English]. *Biokhimiia* 23 no.6:909-916 N-D '58

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)



GEL'MAN, N.S.; ZHUKOVA, I.G.; LUKOYANOVA, M.A.; OPARIN, A.I.

Succinic oxidase and malic oxidases in structural elements of  
Micrococcus lysodeikticus. Biokhimiia 24 no.3:481-488  
My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the  
U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(MICROCOCCUS, metab.  
lysodeikticus, succinic & malic oxidases (Rus))  
(SUCCINIC OXIDASE,  
in Micrococcus lysodeikticus (Rus))  
(OXIDASES,  
succinic oxidase in Micrococcus lysodeikticus  
(Rus))

GEL'MAN, N.S.; ZHUKOVA, I.G.; OPARIN, A.I.

Effect of a surface active substance on the enzymatic system  
oxidizing malic acid in cytoplasmic membranes of *Micrococcus*  
*lysodeikticus*. *Biokhimiia* 24 no.6:1074-1078 N-D '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,  
Moscow.

(MICROCOCCUS metab.)

(MALATES metab.)

(SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS pharmacol.)

GEL'MAN, N.S. (Moskva)

Relationship of biochemical processes and structural elements of  
bacterial cells. Usp. sovr. biol. 47 no.2:152-167 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:7)  
(BACTERIA, metab.  
biochem., relation to cell structure, review (Rus))

17(2,3)

AUTHORS:

SOV/20-126-1-54/62  
Gel'man, N. S., Zhukova, I. G., Oparin, A. I., Academician

TITLE:

The Effect of Desoxyribonuclease on the Oxidation of Malonic Acid by the Lysates of Micrococcus Lyodeikticus (Vliyaniye dezoksiribonukleazy na okisleniye vablochnoy kisloty lizatami bakteriy Micrococcus lyodeikticus)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 1, pp 198-199 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Malic oxidase - a fermentative system which oxidizes malonic acid, is of considerable resistance as far as the disturbance of the protoplasmic structure is concerned. This system is localized in the cytoplasmic membranes - the "shadows". Such shadows can be obtained by treating the protoplasts, the bacteria mentioned in the title, with water, as well as by a direct lysis of the same bacteria in an osmotically unstabilized medium (Refs 1,2). The effect of the malonic oxidase is completely stopped due to the splitting of the highly molecular desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) present in the lysate - by means of desoxyribonuclease (DNA-ase) - into cytoplasmic membranes which the lysate did not separate. This is expressed by

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SOV/20-126-1-54/62

The Effect of Desoxyribonuclease on the Oxidation of Malonic Acid by the Lysates of *Micrococcus Lyodeikticus*

the fact that the oxygen absorption is stopped by the lysate at the expense of the malonic acid (Ref 1). The present work tries to explain a relation between the development of the DNA in the lysate containing cytoplasmic membranes, and the activity of the system of oxidative-reductive ferments. For the purpose of explaining the cause for the suppression of the activity of malic oxidase in lysates treated with DNA-ase and RNA-ase, the authors quantitatively defined this activity from the oxygen absorption. The preparations were observed simultaneously under the electron microscope (Fig 1). The lysis of the bacteria with lysozym DNA-ase and RNA-ase was made with both Mg-ions being either present or absent (Fig 1). As the results show, lysozym in an osmotically unstabilized medium causes the development of lysates containing cytoplasmic membranes. The active malic oxidase is maintained in these membranes. Their effect can be found by  $O_2$ -absorption.

Lysis caused by lysozym together with DNA-ase completely suppresses the fermentative system mentioned. Magnesium ions

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SOV/20-126-1-54/62

.. The Effect of Desoxyribonuclease on the Oxidation of Malonic Acid by the  
Lysates of Micrococcus Lyodeikticus

stabilize not only the structure of the cytoplasmic membranes, but also the malic oxidase. The experiments proved that the DNA splitting of the bacterial lysate neutralizes the effect of the malic oxidase. Since this effect is maintained even in the presence of Mg-ions, although the Mg-ions do not prevent the fermentative splitting of DNA, it is most probable that DNA creates a spatial organization of the fermentative system of the malic oxidase on a supra-molecular level. An analogy to reference 8 may be seen. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1959

Card 3/3

GEL'MAN, N. S., ZHUKOVA, I. G., LUKOYANOVA, M. A.

"Oxidative-Reducing Enzymes of the Cytoplasmic Membrane of *Micrococcus*  
*Lysodeikticus*."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and  
Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Institute of Biochemistry Imeni A. M. Bakht, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow.

GEL'MAN, N.S.; ZHIKOVA, I.G.; OPARIN, A.I., akademik

Oxidation of L-malic acid and reduced diphosphopyridinenucleotide  
in the cytoplasmic membrane of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 133 no.5:1209-1212 4g 60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut biokhimi im. A.M.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Malic acid)  
(Nucleotides)  
(Micrococcus)  
(Oxidation, Physiological)



ONL'MAN, N.S.; ZHUKOVA, I.O.; OPARIN, A.I., akademik

Effect of desoxycholate on the oxidation of reduced diphosphopyridine nucleotide, L-malic and L-lactic acids in the cytoplasmic membrane of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*. Dokl. AN SSSR. 135 no.1:200-203 N '60.  
(MIRA 13:11)

(MICROCOCCLUS) (OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL) (BACTERIOLYSIS)

TELMAN, N. S., ZHUKOVA, I. I., LUKYANOVA, M. A. (USSR).

Oxidases of the Cytoplasmic Membrane of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* (read by title).

report presented at the 5th Int'l.

Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

GEL'MAN, N.S.

M.V. Lomonosov and modern biological chemistry. Izv. AN SSSR.  
Ser. biol. no. 6:943-947 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(LOMONOSOV, MIKHAIL VASIL'EVICH, 1711-1765)  
(BIOCHEMISTRY)

LUKOYANOVA, M.A.; GEL'MAN, N.S.; BIRYUZOVA, V.I.

Structure of the cytoplasmic membranes of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*  
and succinic oxidase and succinic dehydrogenase activity. *Biokhimiia*  
26 no.5:916-925 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Institute of Radiation and Physico-  
chemical Biology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(MICROCOCBUS) (SUCCINIC DEHYDROGENASE)  
(SUCCINIC OXIDASE)

GEL'MAN, M.B.; SISANNAN, N.M., akademik, glav. red.; BIRER, I.D., dokl. glav. red.; OLARIN, A.I., akademik, red. torn; VETROVA, I.B., red. izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Fifth International Congress of Biochemistry] Trudy V Mezhdunarodnogo biokhimicheskogo kongressa. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. [Vol.4. Evolutionary biochemistry; symposium No.3.] Evoliutsionnaya biokhimiya; simpozium III. 1962. 350 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. International Congress of Biochemistry. 5th, Moscow, 1961. (BIOCHEMISTRY—CONGRESSES)

OSTROVSKIY, D.N.; GEL'MAN, N.S.

Determination of the oxygen concentration in biological fluids by  
the method of polarography with stationary hard electrodes.  
Biokhimiia 27 no.3:532-537 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,  
Moscow.

(OXYGEN) (POLAROGRAPHY) (BODY FLUIDS)

GEL'MAN, N.S.; LUKOYANOVA, M.A.

Electron carriers in the respiratory chain and their connection  
with the structures of the bacterial cell. Mikrobiologiya 31  
no.3:556-569 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut biokhimi imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR.  
(OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL) (BACTERIA) (ELECTRONS)

GEL'MAN, N.S.; ZHUKOVA, I.G.; ZAYTSEVA, N.I.

Flavine nucleotides in the cytoplasmic membrane in *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.1:206-208 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.  
(RIBOFLAVINE PHOSPHATES) (MICROCOCUS)



GEL'MAN, N.S.; ZHUKOVA, I.G.; OPARIN, A.I.

Preparation of dehydrogenases of l-malic acid and the reduced form of diphosphopyridine nucleotide from cytoplasmic membranes of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*. *Biokhimiia* 28 no.1:122-127 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(CODEHYDROGENASE) (MICROCOCCUS) (MALIC DEHYDROGENASE)

OSTROVSKIY, D.N.; GEL'MAN, N.S.

Membranes of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* and their relation to  
oxidation phosphorylation. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:945-946 F  
'63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.  
(Micrococcus) (Phosphorylation) (Membranes (Biology))

OPARIN, A.I., ~~akademik~~; GEL'MAN, N.S.; ZHUKOVA, I.G.; SHVETS, V.I.;  
CHERGADZE, Yu.N.; TSPASMAN, I.M.

Lipids of the dehydrogenase preparation from the cytoplasmic membranes  
of *Micrococcus lysodeicticus*. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.1:228-230  
S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut biokhimi im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR; Institut tonkoy  
khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomonosova i Institut biologi-  
cheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

(LIPIDS) (DEHYDROGENASES) (BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC)

OPARIN, A.I., akademik; KHART'YAN, Ye.P.; GEL'MAN, N.S.

Localization of hydrogenases and their relation to oxygen in  
cells of *Lactobacterium pentoceticum*. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.1:  
211-214, JI '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.

BIRYUZOVA, V. I.; LUKOYANOVA, M. A.; GEL'MAN, N. S.; OPARIN, A. I.,  
akademik

Subunits in the cytoplasmatic membranes of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:198-199 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha AN SSSR i Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.

OPARIN, A.I.; LUKOYANOVA, M.A.; SHVETS, V.I.; GEL'MAN, N.S.; TORKHOVSKAYA, T.I.

Role of lipids in the organization of enzymatic chains of electron transfer in *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*. Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.1:7-15 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR i Moskovskiy institut torkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.

[ 61016-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018620

UR/0037/65/000/007/0094/0095

AUTHORS: Gal'man, N. S.; Lukyanova, M. A.

21  
B

TITLE: The structure and function of biological membranes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 7, 1965, 94-95

TOPIC TAGS: membrane, cytology, biochemistry, biophysics

ABSTRACT: The structure and function of biological membranes have been studied by biochemists, biophysicists, cytologists, and microbiologists to find composition, reaction characteristics controlling the strength of the bond with fats and albumins in the membrane, and the role of the membrane in cellular permeability. On April 7-9 the Nauchnyy sovet po evolyutsionnoy biokhimi i problema vozniknoveniya zhizni (Scientific Council on Evolutionary Biochemistry and the Problem of the Origin of Life) and the Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo biokhimiicheskogo obshchestva Akademii nauk SSSR (Moscow Department of the All-Union Biochemistry Society of the Academy of Sciences SSSR) conducted a symposium in Moscow on the structure and function of such membranes. Nineteen reports were represented. These fall into two basic groups: properties of model fatty and fat-protein

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L 61016-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018620

membranes, and the morphology and evolution of biological membranes. Some reports suggested the possibility of membrane formation in the pre-cellular stage of organism development. A. I. Oparin indicated two methods of approaching the study of biological membranes: model studies and investigation of structure and function of membranes in cells at different organization levels. G. A. Deborin discussed model studies on fatty and fat-protein membranes at an air-water interface. L. N. Moiseyev reported on transfer of hydrocarbons through model membranes. Ye. A. Liberman and A. A. Lev discussed the physical and physicochemical properties of phospholipid membranes at a water-water interface. K. B. Serebrovskaya reported on the fermentation rate and its relation to labile components. L. D. Bergel'son pointed out the necessity of identifying the fatty components for model construction. I. S. Vaysman explained electron microscope verification of the universal distribution of membrane structures in cells. V. F. Mashanskiy proposed a scheme of ferment distribution, and V. I. Biryuzova compared membrane structures at different evolutionary levels. Chloroplast structure and function were discussed by O. P. Osipova, Ya. G. Molotkovskiy, E. N. Bezingor, and M. I. Molchanov. R. K. Salyayev discussed possible mechanisms of transmission through plant cells. Biochemical processes involving leaf movement were explained by M. N. Lyubimov, and a comparison of plant and animal cells was reported on by Ye. M. Grepshy.

Card 2/3



L 61016-65

ACCESSION NR: A15018620

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 13

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

OPARIN, A.I., akademik; GEL'MAN, N.S.; ZHUKOVA, I.G.

Effect of lipase and phospholipase A on the dehydrogenase activity  
in an enzymatic preparation from *Micrococcus lysodeicticus* membra-  
nas. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.1:237-240 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.

OSTROVSKIY, D.N.; KHARAT'YAN, Ye.F.; GEL'MAN, N.S.

Effect of pancreatic lipase on the protoplasts of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* in connection with the problem of the localization of respiratory enzymes in bacteria. *Biokhimiia* 29 no. 1: 154-160 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June 22, 1963.

L 62937-65 EEX:(b)-2/EWA(h)/EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AR5012297

UR/0058/65/000/003/H017/H017

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3Zh118

AUTHOR: Gel'man, O. Ya.

TITLE: Defining the limits for disjunctive use of exponential and normal distribution laws for breakdown times of elements in electronic equipment

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN LatvSSR, Ser. fiz. i tekhn. n., no. 4, 1965, 119-123

TOPIC TAGS: probability, reliability theory, distribution function, normal distribution

TRANSLATION: Data from a study of extreme points of the generalized probability distribution function for failures were used to determine the regions for disjunctive application of exponential and truncated normal distribution laws in evaluating reliability. In this case, the exponential distribution law describes the probability of accidental breakdowns, while the normal truncated law describes the probability of failures due to aging. It is assumed that the laws exist independently of each other.

SUB CODE: MA  
Card 1/1

ENCL: 00

Gelman, O.Ya

11-58-6-8/13

AUTHORS: Rubinshteyn, M.M.; Grigor'yev, I.G.; Gel'man, O.Ya.; Khutsaidze, A.L.; Chikvaidze, B.G.

TITLE: On the Technique of Obtaining Monomineral Fractions for Determining the Absolute Age of Rocks by the Argon Method (K metodike polucheniya monomineral'nykh fraktsiy dlya opredeleniya absolutnogo vozrasta gornykh porod argonovym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 95-100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Argon method of determining the absolute age of rocks is the most convenient for wide scale use in geological research. Not all potassium containing minerals can be used for this purpose. The best mineral is mica - and especially muscovite, biotite and glauconite mica. For the purposes of obtaining monomineral fractions of these minerals in large quantities (necessary for mass age determination), the author constructed 2 separators of which descriptions are given. There are 2 photos, 2 figures, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 American.

Card 1/2

On the Technique of Obtaining Monomineral Fractions for Determining the  
Absolute Age of Rocks by the Argon Method

11-58-6-8/13

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi (Geologic In-  
stitute of the AS of the Georgian SSR, Tbilisi)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Geology 2. Rock-Determination

RUBINSHTYN, M.M.; CHIKVAIDZE, B.G.; KHUTSAIDZE, A.L.; GEL'MAN, O.Ya.

Using glauconite for determining the absolute age of  
sedimentary rocks by the argon method. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.  
geol. 24 no.12:77-83 D '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.  
(Rocks, Sedimentary) (Glauconite) (Argon)

GEL'MAN, O.Ya.

Accuracy of the potassium-argon dating of minerals and rocks.  
Trudy Geol.inst.AN Gruz.SSR. Min. i petr. ser. 6:153-171 '61.  
(MIRA 15:9)

(Potassium-argon dating)



S/169/81/000/009/004/056  
D228/D305

AUTHOR: Gel'man, O. Ya.

TITLE: Investigating errors in the determination of the content of  $A^{40}$  in minerals by the method of isotopic dilution (with the use of  $A^{36}$ )

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 7, abstract 9A46 (Sobshch. AN GrazSSR, v. 25, no. 4, 1960, 399-406)

TEXT: The error and sensitivity were studied for one of the variants in determining absolute age with respect to the radioactive conversion of  $K^{40}$  to  $A^{40}$  by the method of isotopic dilution. The reduction of the magnitude of error in determining the amount of the admitted standard is carried out by improving the conditions and raising the precision of the measurement of the mercury levels of the MacLeod manometer, and also by rejecting the use of the special measuring volume. The decrease in

Card 1/2

Investigating errors in...

S/169/81/000/009/004/056  
D228/D305

the errors caused by mass-spectrometric measurements results in determining the optimum conditions for obtaining the maximum information. As a result of the conducted investigations it is shown that for an acceptable error of  $E_{\lambda} = 10\%$  and a weighed-portion of 10 g the measurable concentration of A comprises  $\sim 0.006 \text{ n. mm}^3/\text{g}$  --when A with a normal isotopic content is used as the standard--and  $0.001 \text{ n. mm}^3/\text{g}$  if a standard which is twice as rich in the isotope  $A^{36}$  is employed. When the K content of a mineral is  $\sim 7\%$ , we have a minimum measurable age of  $\sim 20$  million years in the first case and of  $\sim 4$  million years in the second case. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

RUBINSHTEYN, M.M.; GRIGOR'YEV, I.G.; UZNADZE, E.D.; GEL'MAN, O.Ya.; LASHKHI,  
B.A.

Spectrometric determination of alkali metals in an ammonia-oxygen  
flame. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 24 no.6:683-690 Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. AN GruzSSR, Geologicheskii institut, Tbilisi. Predstavleno  
akademikom A.I.Dzhanelidze.  
(Alkali metals)

S/186/61/003/002/014/018  
E111/E452

AUTHOR: Gel'man, O.Ya.

TITLE: Contribution on the problem of using the volumetric method for determining the content of radiogenic argon in minerals

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.2, pp.215-224

TEXT: The author points out that work with the isotope-dilution method of determination of radiogenic argon in measurements of absolute age (Ref.1: Kh.I.Amirkhanov, S.B.Brandt, Ye.N.Bartnitskiy, 10. Makhachkala (1958); Ref.2: A.K.Mousuf, Phys.Rev., 88, 1, 150 (1952); Ref.3: D.R.Carr and J.L.Kulp, Rev.Sci.Instr., 26, 4, 379 (1955)) has indicated that the disadvantages of the volumetric method are not as serious as earlier supposed. He has, therefore, carried out a comparative theoretical investigation on the two methods based essentially on measurement of their accuracies. His previous work (Ref.4: Soobshch. AN Gruz. SSR, 25, 4, 399 (1960)) gives the necessary information on the errors in the isotope-dilution method, but none is available on that of the volumetric. He examines the various sources of error such as adsorbed argon on specimen surface and argon absorbed during crystallization of the  
Card 1/4

Contribution on the problem ...

S/186/61/003/002/014/018  
E111/E452

the mineral. The latter is generally improbable (Ref.4 and Ref.8: R.Ye.Damona, J.L.Kulp, Am.Mineralogist, 43, 433 (1958)) and the non-radiogenic argon can therefore be assumed to have the atmospheric distribution of argon isotopes. The problem is to select for measurement the isotope ratios with which both the number of measured values and the error obtained would be at a minimum. The author examines possible combinations and arrives at the following equation for the relative error  $\Delta X/X$  in the determination of the content of radiogenic  $A^{40}$

$$\frac{\Delta X}{X} = \frac{\Delta Q}{Q} + \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha} - \delta + \eta + \psi = \frac{\Delta c}{c} + 2 \frac{\Delta H}{H} + \frac{\Delta K}{K_2} \cdot \frac{K_2 + K_1}{K_2 - K_1} \quad (36)$$

Here,  $Q$  is the total quantity of argon,  $\alpha$  is the mass-spectrometric correction (for the non-radiogenic argon content),  $c$  is the calibration content for the apparatus,  $H = \sqrt{Q/c}$ ;  $\Delta K$  is the value of the absolute error ( $10^{-5}$  according to Ref.4 and Ref.10: Kh.I.Amirkhanov, S.B.Brandt, Makhachkala (1956)) in the mass spectrometric determination of the K ratio,  $K_B$  is the

Card 2/4

S/186/61/003/002/014/018

E111/E452

Contribution on the problem ...

ratio  $B^{36}/B^{40}$  where B indicates the content of the corresponding non-radiogenic argon isotope and  $K_2 = B^{36}/(B^{40} + x)$ . On the basis of this equation, the author carries out his comparison of the two methods, using his own (Ref.4) and other published information (Ref.1). Among the factors considered are the degree of "enrichment" of the standard sample with  $A^{36}$  compared with argon of the normal isotope composition; the degree of "contamination" of argon evolved from the mineral by air argon; the degree of dilution. He shows the importance of the second factor. The author concludes from his examination that the volumetric method is more accurate and sensitive than the variants of the dilution method considered. The latter becomes comparable only if a standard enriched with  $A^{36}$  is used. However, this conclusion may be somewhat altered when very small quantities of argon are measured, since then considerable systematic errors may appear. There are 1 table and 11 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The four references to English language publications read as follows: A.K.Mousuf, Phys. Rev., 88, 1, 150 (1952); D.R.Carr and J.L.Kulp, Rev.Sci.Instr., 26, 4, 379 (1955);

Card 3/4

Contribution on the problem ...

S/186/61/003/002/014/018  
E111/E452

P.E.Damon and J.L.Kulp, Am. Mineralogist, 43, 433 (1958);  
A.O.Nier, Phys.Rev., 77, 6, 789 (1950).

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1960

Card 4/4

RUBINSHTEYN, M.M.; GRIGOR'YEV, I.G.; UZNADZE, E.D.; GEL'MAN, O.Ya.

Photometric determination of potassium and sodium in ammonia-oxygen flame. Biul.Kom.po opr.abs.vozr.geol.form. no.4:109-113 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Geological time)  
(Potassium) (Sodium)



GEL'MAN, O.Ya.

Effect of the discreteness of the measuring scale on accuracy  
estimation of measurement results. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 26  
no. 513-520 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno  
chlenom-korrespondentom AN GruzSSR O.S. Chogeshvili.  
(Errors, Theory of)

S/011/62/000/006/001/001  
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Rubinshteyn M. M., Gel'man, O.Ya.

TITLE: On the necessity of unification of the values of  $K_{40}$  radioactive decay constants used in calculating the absolute age

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR Izvestiya. Ser. Geologich., no. 6, 1962, 3-11

TEXT: The authors discuss the decay constants of  $K_{40}$  and their determination by the radiogenic argon content. They are reviewing methods presented in pertinent literature published in the period from 1947 to 1961. In their conclusion they stress the point that the use of a diversity of constants for the calculation of age values should be discontinued and suggest a decision on the unification be made by an authoritative body as the International Geological Congress. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi (Geology Institute of the AS GeorgianSSR, Tbilisi)

Card 1/1

27751  
S/058/61/000/007/042/086  
A001/A101

11.4100

AUTHORS: Rubinshteyn, M.M., Grigor'yev, I.O., Uznadze, E.D., Gel'man, O.Ya.,  
Lashkhi, B.A.

TITLE: Spectrophotometrical determination of alkali metals in ammonia-oxy-  
gen flame

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 7, 1961, 175, abstract 70149 .  
("Sobshch. AN GruzSSR", 1960, v. 24, no. 6, 683 - 690) 4

TEXT: The authors describe a flame-photometrical device designed for de-  
termination of Na, K, Li and Rb in solutions. The  $\text{NH}_3\text{-O}_2$  flame was used for spec-  
trum excitation. The measurement of spectral line intensities was conducted  
with a photoelectrical device which consisted of an UM-2 (UM-2) monochromator,  
a photocell, a d-c amplifier, and a microamperemeter. The nature of an effect  
which arose at the simultaneous determination of alkali elements was investigat-  
ed, and methods of taking it into account are proposed. In particular, tables  
are calculated for correcting the results of joint determinations of Na and K.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

M. Britske

Card 1/1

GEL'MAN, P. Ya., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technical material on automatic switches and fuses] Tekhnicheskie  
materialy po avtomaticheskim vykliuchateliam i predokhraniteliam.  
Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 102 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Tyazhprom-  
elektrproyekt.  
(Electric switchgear)

OKL'MAN, R., inzhener.

Measuring and control instruments at the dry ice plant of the  
Moscow cold storage combine. Khol.tekh. 31 no.4:62-66 O-D '54.  
(MIRA 8:1)

(Moscow--Dry ice)

Gel'man, R.

Regeneration of a monoethanolamine solution. R.  
Gel'man, S. Rusanitsova, and Yu. Trebter. *Khimiya*  
*1935*, No. 2, 59-61 (1935).--The most effective method  
for recovering  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  from spent liquor of a Dry  
Ice plant was a single stage distn. Gary Girard.

3

GEL'MAN, R., inzhener.

The manufacture of dry ice by the compression system.  
Khol.tekh. 32 no.4:56-60 O-D '55. (MIRA 9:4)  
(Moscow--Dry ice)

GEL'MAN, R.; LIFSHITS, A.

Problems in the reduction of the cost of dry ice. Khol. tekhn. 34  
no. 4: 54-57 O-D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Dry ice--Costs)



117 AND 118 (1961)		PROCESSING AND POSTSCRIPT MODE		NO AND 118 (1961)	
GALMAN R.M. ca				11 G	
<p>Carbohydrate metabolism in this disease and syphilis. B. S. Vahrmik, R. M. Galman, and R. V. Komitova (Kings Med. Inst., Uman). <i>Vostochny Zh. Dermatol.</i> 1967, No. 1, 21-4. --Blood sugar was studied in patients with acrodermatitis, neurodermatitis, and various forms of syphilis under conditions of fasting and 30-120 min. after loading with 100 g. sugar. Generally, deviations from normal sugar levels were found after loading. In acrodermatitis, only isolated cases had elevated blood-sugar levels in the fasting state, but after loading the levels were elevated after 3 hrs. in 60% of the cases; in 20% of the cases the levels were normal or subnormal; altogether, in 20% of cases the blood sugar-time curves were pathol. Usually they do not return to normal with the improvement of the disease. Similar results (20%) were obtained in patients with psoriasis. In case of neurodermatitis abnormal sugar curves were obtained, but owing to the small no. of cases specific conclusions cannot be drawn. About 30% of patients with syphilis gave normal sugar curves; most of them gave a posthectic curve. The sugar curves generally did not return to normal after the usual course of therapy. G. M. Kozlovskii</p>					
ADD-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
EDM STROBIL		100000 N17 001 001		100000 N17 001 001	
LONDON 02		LONDON 02		LONDON 02	
JAN 1968		JAN 1968		JAN 1968	

GEL'MAN, R.N.

Some problems related to the application of the undistorted model  
technique to the evaluation of mountainous regions. Geod.i kart.  
no.8:50-54 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Aerial photogrammetry)

3(4)

AUTHOR:

Gel'man, R. N.

SOV/6-59-1-5/14

TITLE:

Taking Into Account the Imperfect Fit of the Photographic Plate in Photographing With the Phototheodolite (Uchet vliyaniya neplotnogo prileganiya fotoplastinki pri fototeodolitnoy s"yemke)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 31-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper shows the possibility of taking into account the imperfect fit of the photographic plate in the frame of the camera. The distortion of the picture can be divided into two components: the one is dependent on the irregular fit, which is analogous to the increase of the focus of the camera by  $\Delta f$ , whereas the second component corresponds to an inclination of the photographic plate at a rotation of the plate with respect to the plane of the frame around the angle  $\xi$ . -First the formula (3) for the influence exerted by the imperfect fit of the photographic plate upon the coordinate  $x$  is derived. This influence corresponds to the inclination in the rotation of the plate around the vertical axis of the picture. Then the formula (5) for the same influence, but in the rotation of the photographic plate by the angle  $\omega$  around the

Card 1/2

Taking Into Account the Imperfect Fit of the  
Photographic Plate in Photographing With the  
Phototheodolite

S07/6-59-1-5/14

horizontal axis of the picture, is deduced. To introduce corrections of the imperfect fit of the photographic plate in the frame  $\Delta f$ ,  $\xi$  and  $\eta$  must be known. The formulas (6) and (7) are derived. (6) expresses the corrections of the abscissa of the picture  $x$  due to the imperfect fit of the photographic plate in dependence upon the variation of the distance between the coordinate marks. The distortion caused at the moment of exposure by the imperfect fit of the photographic plate, as well as the way of non-fitting, and its sign can be determined according to formula (7). Using formula (6) also those values may be found beginning at which corrections must be introduced due to the imperfect fit of the photographic plate. -The determination of the cases of imperfect fit according to the method described here takes but little time. Therefore, all negatives must be examined according to this method after finishing the field work. When an imperfect fit of the photographic plate is found corrections of all points must be carried out according to formula (6). There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

GEL'MAN, R. N.

From work practices in horizontal and vertical control of aerial  
photographs. Geod. i kart. no. 4:37-45 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Aerial photogrammetry)

GEL'MAN, R. Ye.

"Handbook of Plant Energetics. List 24," Prom. energet., No.4, 1948

GEL'MAN, R. YE

PA 75T25

USSR/Electricity  
Motors, Electric

May 1948

"Combined Table of Asynchronous Motors of Three-Phase  
Current With Contact Rings," R. Ye. Gel'man, 1 p

"From Energet" No 5

An installment of a tabulated list of standard electric  
motors and their performances.

75T25

GEL'MAN, R. YE.

6/4/1972

0010740

USSR/Engineering  
Motors, Polyphase

Jun 48

"Handbook for the Industrial Energetics Engineer,"  
R. Ye. Gel'man, Engr, 1 p

"Prom Energet" No 6

Continuation of table of asynchronous 3-phase motors  
with contact rings.

6/4/1972



"High-Voltage Cut-Out Switch," *Prm. energet.*, No.6, 1949

"Handbook of Plant Energetics," *ibid.*, No.7, 1949

"Data on Magnetic Starter Coils," *ibid.*

"The Factory Power Engineer's Handbook Sheet 44, Reactors, Concrete, Current  
LIMITING Limiting," *ibid.*, No.9, 1949

"Information on Factory Power Engineering," *ibid.*, No.10, 1949

GEL'MAN, R. Ye.

"Handbook for the Plant Power Engineer," Prom. energet., No.1, 1950

"At the Manufacturing Plants," ibid.

GELMAN, L. E. (ed.)

RT-1267 /Soviet testing and measuring instruments/ Kontrol'no-izmeritel'nye pribory.  
Promyshlennaya Energetika, 7(12): inside back cover, 1950.

GEL'MAN, R. Ye.

"Control Measuring Instruments," Elektrichestvo, No 9, 1950.

Translation W-15573, 4 Dec 50

GELMAN, R.N.

"Relays Made by USSR Industry" Prom Energet No 5, 6, May, Jun 1951  
U-1951

"1957", . . .

Pumping Machinery

Electric pumps for artesian wells. Prom. energ., 9, no. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. Plant, A. Y.

Electric Industries

Around producer plants. From. energ. 9 no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

СЕРИИ, Л. №.

Electric Relays

Universal, electromagnetic relay, model MKU-48, manufactured by the plant of the Ministry of Communication Equipment Industry (the end). Prom. energ. 2, No.3, 1972.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1972, UNCLASSIFIED



GEL'IN, R. G.

Electric Current Rectifiers

Cuprous oxide rectifier manufactured by the plant of the Ministry of Communication Equipment Industry. Prom. energ. 9, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ELIYU, A. M.

Electric Current Rectifiers

Cuprous oxide rectifiers produced in the plant of the Ministry of Communication Equipment Industry (conclusion). Prom. energ. 9, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

OTIMAN, N. M. (Eng.)

Electric Switchgear

Circuit breakers and switches in plants of the Ministry of Electrical Industry. rem.  
energ. 9 no. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

СМЭЛ, Т. №., ин.

Electric Switchgear

Electrical engineering; standard circuit breakers and switches of a plant of the Ministry of Electrical Industry. Prom. energ., 2, No.7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, October, 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

GEL'MAN, R. Ye.

"News from Producing Plants," Prom. energ., 9, No.8, 1952

"Electric Engineering. Standard Switchboards for Direct Current Electric Motors, and for Low Voltage Asynchronous Electric Motors of General Use," ibid.

1. GEL'MAN, R. Ye., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Electric Switchgear
7. Electric engineering. Standard switchboards for direct-current electric motors, and for general purpose, low-voltage, asynchronous motors. (Continued)  
Prom. energ. 9 No. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

1. GEL'MAN, R. Ye., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Electric Switchgear - Standards
7. Electric Engineering. Standard switchboards for direct current electric motors, and for general purpose, low voltage, asynchronous electric motors, Prom. energ., 9, No. 11, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. GEL'MAN, R. Ye.
2. USSR (600)
4. Electric Machinery
7. Electric engineering. Three-phase starter reactors with natural oil cooling series PRM built by the plant of the Ministry of Electric Industry. Prom. energ. 9 no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.





1. GEL'MAN, R. YE.
2. USSR (600)
4. Electric Apparatus and Appliances
7. From manufacturing plants. *From.energ.*, 10, no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

GEL'MAN, R. Ye., Eng.

Electric Contactors

Electric engineering. Alternating current contactors: series KT of the plant of the Ministry of Electric Industry, Prom. energ. 10, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

